

Best Gowns Are Still in Favor

New York.—It is impossible to avoid bitter discussion on the question of entertaining our soldiers and sailors. As this struggle progresses, writes a fashion correspondent, it may be that the entire social fabric will cease to rend itself apart with personal and national arguments for and against people, in and out of power, institutions for the good of the cause, and the various phases of money expenditure that have arisen in the last year.

Anyone who goes about in various sectors of society—and by that is meant the grouping of people for all purposes, not alone gaiety—begins to

fashions. It is not possible to separate clothes from this peculiar and emphatic situation which has arisen through the conviction that the fighters must be entertained, going and coming.

Whatever the government has asked women to do in the way of clothes they have done gladly, but that does not keep them from dressing well every day and night as they pass to and from one entertainment to another.

These gowns are far from expensive in the mass. Of course, the individual who has money continues to spend it in going to her own dressmaker and paying well for excellent cloth, good fitting and perfect finish; but the average woman, even though she have money, has begun to find out all kinds of places where smart-looking clothes may be bought for small prices. They are also turning out a good deal of work in their own sewing rooms, after the fashion of 25 years ago.

By the way, one of the striking phases of this war is that women boast of the cheapness of their clothes, and regulate each other with the method of making old clothes into new, and the small shop where you can get something that looks like France for \$19.

Many of them have also quickly adopted the government's "inside-out" suggestion. It is not unusual to see a woman holding up the tunic or panel of her skirt in the middle of Main street, as she greets a friend, saying, "Here's my 'inside-out' gown; how goes it?" Women confidentially whisper to each other at committee meetings about the secret little Paris dressmaker who is used to the economical tricks of the French dressmakers in turning and twisting to save money—and these addresses are only exchanged as a great privilege.

All of which is exceedingly good for the nation as a mass. As for the high-priced dressmakers, they have their own clientele who will probably never leave them, so they do not worry. As they say, there are always enough women in the world who must have individual fittings, which require expert workers. So everyone is satisfied, economically and commercially.

New Clothes That Paris Sends.

Now, of one thing be very certain: that while the French do not entertain the French polli, they are most excited about the Anglo-Saxon idea.

The result is an influx of gowns to this country during the last few weeks, and these are sent over in order to allure those who are dancing and dining the fighters. The gowns are expensive, but they will be speedily copied by the inexpensive shops, and so 'Arriet, who goes out to an entertainment with 'Arry, will have the chance to buy for eight dollars and a half a copy of the French gown that cost \$300. That is the happiness found in treading the sartorial path in America.

It is good to get these advance things from Paris. They foreshadow what is to be shown to American buyers.

If they are honest forerunners of our early autumn costumery, then Paris has not created a revolution in the silhouette, as was persistently rumored during the month of June. The salient points of these new clothes are slenderness, shortness of skirts, an attempt to revive the minaret of Paul Potret fame, an insistence upon sashes arranged in army fashion, a repetition of beige, mustard and tan colorings, and the introduction of broadcloth.

Floating panels, which have for six months dotted the entire surface of clothes in America, have been abolished, if we judge by these forerunners. (Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)



Frock by Paquin, showing a tunic with a military sash. It is a part of a navy blue serge frock, and it fastens on the right shoulder. Buttons and buttonholes are of old-blue silk. The sash is of apple-green silk, and the tassels are arranged as bags.

feel that the hate which is engendered on the battlefield has its reflection in the minds of those who are not in the struggle, except on the side-lines.

A Civil war veteran says that this pitching of women into the public arena, with its alleged bad effect on their tempers and temperaments, has nothing to do with the situation; that the Civil war engendered the same kind of personal animosities. Yet the Civil war—with all its tragedy, hate, death and sacrifice, which necessarily affected the personal lives of everyone in America more than this war has done—did not throw women together in groups of thousands.

Is it odd, therefore, in this rather malevolent turn which emotions have taken during a year of war, that the question of entertaining our soldiers should be thrown into the arena of argument?

Now we come to the question of

CARE OF ONE'S COMPLEXION

Cold Cream and Powder Regarded as Splendid to Combat Ravages of Sun and Wind.

A certain well-known woman who drives her car continually in the service of the government declared, says a writer, that the secret of her clear, smooth complexion lay in the frequency and in the manner of her cold cream applications. It is safe to say that before sallying forth to breast the elements, and this applies to diving, swimming, boating and walking as well, one should plaster the face with cold cream and powder. An absolute paste may be put on in this manner and it will not show if it is done with care. Rub in with the finger tips a foundation of cold cream, then with a puff dust powder over this and with a soft cloth rub in the cosmetic lightly. If at the end of a few minutes the grease shows in places, repeat the powder rubbing treatment until a smooth finish has been made. This will withstand the most direct assault of sun or wind and if it is removed

after returning from the out of doors there is no danger of the skin receiving an overdose of cream. To remove this makeup use, instead of clear water, a solution of borax or alcohol. Either will cut the grease.

Fixing Over Slips.

When pillow slips begin to show wear rip them open at the end seam, lay them over so the heavy threads of the side come down the center of the slip. This throws the worn part at the sides where there is very little wear. Then holding the case in this manner seam up at the end. You will find pillow cases treated in this way last much longer and the last is very simple—only a matter of ripping one seam and sewing up another.

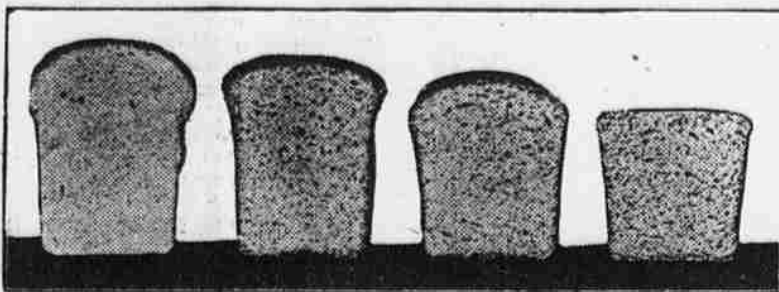
Matching Is Difficult.

Every now and again there is talk of the practicability of making certain clothes in only a small number of colors. The talk seldom materializes into any tangible plan. It is extremely irritating, for instance, to buy a suit of a certain color and then to be unable to match it in a blouse

The Housewife and the War

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

WAR TIME BREAD MAKING.



One Kind of Bread That Should Not Be Made and Three Kinds That Should.

WHEATLESS LOAF SHOULD BE MADE

Satisfactory Yeast Breads With Cereals Other Than Wheat Are Being Baked.

SOME OF RESULTS OBTAINED

Problem Solved Both for Housekeeper and Professional Baker by Experimental Kitchen of Agricultural Department.

Housekeepers as well as professional bakers have been working on the problem of how to make satisfactory yeast breads with other cereals than wheat. Not all have solved the problem satisfactorily. The office of home economics of the United States department of agriculture has successfully worked out ways of combining the various substitutes in making a 50-per-cent-substitution bread, a 75-per-cent-substitution bread, and an entirely wheatless bread.

The first loaf pictured above has gone out of style in America; it is the all-wheat loaf that we were accustomed to using before the war. The other loaves are the kind that all Americans should use now. In the last three loaves a mixture of barley and rice flour has been used in place of wheat flour; the second loaf has only 50 per cent wheat flour; the third goes a step further and uses only 25 per cent wheat, while the last boasts of being entirely wheatless. These breads were worked out in the experimental kitchen of the department of agriculture, office of home economics and the United States food administration, home conservation section.

Increase Volume of Substitutes.

The food administration requires that all bread sold must contain 20 per cent wheat substitutes. But, if we can make satisfactory bread using a higher percentage of wheat substitutes so much the better. Here is the recipe for a 50-50 bread that is very good.

50-50 Bread.

1½ cups liquid, 1 tablespoonful corn syrup, 1½ cups mashed potatoes, 2 teaspoonfuls salt, 1½ cups wheat 1½ cups barley flour, ½ cake yeast, 1½ cups rice flour.

Make a sponge of all the ingredients except the rice and barley flour. The potatoes should be freshly mashed with no fat or milk added. The water in which they cooked can be used for the liquid. Let the sponge stand in a warm place until very light. If dry yeast is used, set the sponge the night before. Add the rice and barley flour when the sponge is light. Knead and let rise until doubled in bulk. Knead again, form into loaves, place in a loaf pan, and allow to rise until bulk is again doubled. Brush over top of loaf with melted fat before putting it to rise. Bake for one hour and a quarter in a hot oven.

Other satisfactory 50-50 breads make use of rolled oats (1½ cups), combined with rice flour (1½ cups), or corn flour (1½ cups), or tapoca flour (1½ cups), in place of the rice and barley flour in the recipe.

Loaves Are Less Elastic.

None of the loaves using a high percentage of substitutes equal the all-wheat loaf in lightness, wheat having a special substance known as gluten, which gives it elastic properties that make it specially valuable for bread-making. None of the other flours, except rye, contain this substance in any appreciable amount so that when we substitute for the wheat flour large quantities of flours that do not contain gluten, we cannot expect the same elasticity. The loaves are more compact and less porous. In the 75-per-cent and 100-per-cent-substitution loaves

an egg is used as binding material and as an additional leavener.

A 75-Per-Cent-Substitution Loaf.

1½ cups liquid, 1 egg, 1½ cups mashed potatoes, 2 cups barley or 1½ cups wheat 2½ cups of rolled flour, oats and 1 cake yeast, and 1 tablespoonful corn 1½ cups rice flour, or 2 teaspoonfuls salt, 1½ cups corn flour.

Make a sponge of the first six ingredients and a third of the mixture of rice and barley flour. Let stand in a warm place until light, at least two hours. When the sponge is light, work in the rest of the substitute flours and the egg slightly beaten. Shape the dough at once and place in loaf pan. Brush top of loaf with melted fat. Let rise to double the bulk and bake in hot oven for 1½ hours.

Housekeepers have been serving wheatless bread for months in the form of quick breads. Many housewives as well as many hotel-keepers pledged themselves to serve no wheat until next harvest. The need for a wheatless bread that could be kept in hand and be used for toast or for sandwiches was felt by all who took the pledge.

This 100-per-cent bread will help meet this need:

100-Per-Cent Bread.

1½ cups liquid, 2½ cups ground 1 tablespoonful corn rolled oats, or 1½ cups rice flour, and 2 teaspoonfuls salt, or 1 egg, 3½ cups barley or 2½ cups corn flour.

Make a sponge of first four ingredients and one-half of mixture of substitutes. Follow the directions for the 75-per-cent loaf.

These breads are real victory breads. Use them for the cause of liberty.

Food Waste From Rats.

In all parts of the country there is a serious economic drain in the destruction by rats and mice of merchandise held for sale by dealers. Not only foodstuffs and forage, but textiles, clothing and leather goods are often ruined. This loss is due mainly to the faulty buildings in which the stores are kept. Often it would be a measure of economy to tear down the old structures and replace them by new ones. However, even the old buildings may often be repaired so as to make them practically rat-proof; and foodstuffs, as flour, seeds, and meats, may always be protected in wire cages at slight expense. The public should be protected from insanitary stores by a system of rigid inspection.

Similar care should be exercised in the home to protect household supplies from mice and rats. Little progress in ridding the premises of these animals can be made so long as they have access to supplies of food. Cellars, kitchens and pantries often furnish subsistence not only to rats that inhabit the dwelling, but to many that come from outside. Food supplies may always be kept from rats and mice if placed in inexpensive rat-proof containers covered with wire netting. Sometimes all that is needed to prevent serious waste is the application of concrete to holes in the basement wall or the slight repair of a defective part of the building.

The necessity of co-operation and organization in the work of rat destruction is of the utmost importance. To destroy all the animals on the premises of a single farmer in a community has little permanent value, since they are soon replaced from nearby farms. If, however, the farmers of an entire township or county unite in efforts to get rid of rats, much more lasting results may be attained. If continued from year to year, such organized efforts are very effective.

Ink spots may be removed by saturating the spot with lemon juice and rubbing plentifully with table salt. Apply before washing, and in ordinary cases no trace of the spot will remain after the wash.

To prevent cheese from molding wrap in a cloth that has been dipped in vinegar and wrung dry. Keep in a cool place.

TO ALL WOMEN WHO ARE ILL

This Woman Recommends Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—Her Personal Experience.

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WORTHY OF HIGHEST HONOR

Country Owes Heavy Debt to Eight Men Who Served Nation in Time of Dire Crisis.

The brains containing the whole of our technical directing knowledge about guns and gun carriages throughout the whole of last summer, selecting types, scrutinizing old types, studying new types, getting drawings, supervising the translations of drawings, seeing manufacturers, telling manufacturers and telling new reserve officers just what sorts of manufacturing would be necessary, hunting factories, hunting draughtsmen, hunting engineers spreading themselves out over everything—those brains, those officers, were eight!

When we think of what they did, when we think of how they labored throughout those first terrible months, bringing this country from nothing to something in cannon, I say that all we can do is to take off our hats to them and thank God they were there and be very humble in their presence. —William Hard, in the New Republic.

How It Was.

"I understand," said the reporter, "that somewhere in this neighborhood a child was born yesterday weighing twenty-seven pounds. Do you know anything about it?"

"Know all about it," replied the corner grocer. "Its father is Bob Chunks, the ice man, and he weighed 11 on his ice scales."

SAVING WHEAT is only one good point for

POST TOASTIES (MADE OF CORN) —says Bobby

